THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

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Original Poetry.

SAILOR! GOD IS NIGH TO THEE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY S. WEBSTER LLOYD.

Sailor! God is round thy way,
O'er the blue and boundless deep,
Dwelling in His majesty
Where the deep, dark waters sleep;
Speaking in His awful might,
When the tempest gathers gloom;
When the day becomes as night,
And the fierce waves hurry on,
Rising in their white capt foam
High above thy vessel home.
Sailor! God is nigh to thee,
On the wild and stormy sea.

Oh! the dangers of the deep,
Fearfully do they abound—
Silently doth stern death keep
Closely set his watch around—
On the high and giddy mast,
Where the mad waves hurry by,
In the strong wind's driving blast,
When the lightning's flash is nigh
Sailor! there is death for thee
On the deep and pathless sea;
Danger lurketh every where,
Oh! who hath such need of prayer.

Sailor! when the bright waves lie
Calmly in their ocean bed,
When the still night drawing nigh,
Sets her starry watch o'erhead;
When around the sky and sea
Such a deepened hush is thrown,
That thy vessel seems to be
On the wide earth left alone;
Be thy heart's deep fountain stirred,
Be the loud oath then unheard;
Raise thy grateful thoughts above,
Speak thy Maker's name with love.

West Bloomfield, N. Y.

Original Novelet.

THE TWO BRIDES.

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smiling, while a slight flush came into her cheeks.

"Because I don't like him," was the frank reply. "In fact, I never liked him."

"Our likes and dislikes are not always well founded, Anna," said Caroline.

"I think mine are pretty well founded in this case, at least. To me, there is a lack of something good about him. The very thought of him creates in me a feeling of repulsion."

Caroline looked into the face of her humble friend for some moments without speaking.—Then a gentle sigh came up from her bosom.

"When a boy, I disliked him," said she. "But he has changed since then."

"I don't know about that," replied Anna.

"But I do," said Caroline, smiling.

Anna did not smile in turn, but looked serious—even troubled. The few words uttered by Caroline on this, the first occasion of her venturing to allude to Herbert, confirmed the fears that were in her heart. She had no doubt as to the purpose of the young man's visits; but she had hoped that Caroline would not look upon him with eyes of favor. This hope, the words of Caroline had dashed to the earth.

Nothing more was then said by either on the subject. In a little while a servant came to say that Mr. Herbert was below, and had asked for Caroline. The latter arose without speaking and left the room.

No further allusion was made to the young man for several days. Then, in a tone of gayety, Caroline said, as if speaking from a sudden thought:

"What if I were to marry Martin Herbert, Anna?"

"God forbid!" instantly responded the maiden, in a voice and with a look so solemn that Caroline was, for the moment, startled.

"Why, Anna!" said Caroline, "how strangely you talk!"

"I speak soberly, and from the heart," answered the young girl. "I could look upon the tall grass waving above your early grave, Caroline, with less pain than I could see you become the wife of Mr. Herbert."

Tears were in Anna's eyes as she spoke.

"Why should you feel so deeply prejudiced against one whose visits both my father and mother approve, and for whom, if I have no very great preference, I feel no strong antipathy..."

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Mr. and Mrs. Manuel did not experience much anxiety on account of their daughter's alleged indisposition, but rather felt pleased than otherwise at so marked a token of her interest in Herbert. Either anxiety for his welfare, or disappointment at not having his society, was the cause of her loss of appetite. So they believed; and it did not occasion much concern.

How little did they know what was passing in her mind. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our Portrait Gallery.

THE REV. HENRY HART MILMAN.

We present our readers this week with a portrait of the Rev. Henry H. Milman, author of "Fazio," "The Fall of Jerusalem," &c. He may be perhaps known to some of our readers, through the following happy little poem:

THE MERRY HEART.

I would not from the wise require
The lumber of their learned lore;
Nor would I from the rich desire
A single counter of their store.
For I have ease, and I have health,
And I have spirits, light as air;
And more than wisdom, more than wealth,—
A merry heart, that laughs at care.

And once, 'tis true, two 'witching eyes
Surprised me in a luckless season,
Turn'd all my mirth to lonely sighs,
And quite subdued my better reason.
Yet 'twas but love could make me grieve,
And love you know 's a reason fair,
And much improved, as I believe,
The merry heart that laugh'd at care.

So now from idle wishes clear
I make the good I may not find;
Adown the stream I gently steer,
And shift my sail with every wind.
And half by nature, half by reason,
Can still with pliant heart prepare,
The mind, attuned to every season,
The merry heart, that laughs at care.

Yes, wrap me in your sweetest dream,
Ye social feelings of the mind,
Give, sometimes give, your sunny gleam,
And let the rest good-humor find.
Yes, let me hail and welcome give
To every joy my lot may share,
And pleased and pleasing let me live
With merry heart, that laughs at care.

wheels prevented the deep sigh that disturbed her bosom from being heard by her parents. What occasioned this sigh? Anxiety because of her lover's sickness? Disappointment at not having his company home, and, for the day? Not so much from either of these causes as from a doubt of the verity of his statement. Try as she would to think that the individual who had been so careful to conceal his face was some other person, she was not able fully to satisfy her mind. She had more than once seen him in com-

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Choice Extracts.

THE REJECTION.

A SCENE FROM "SHIRLEY."

"I looked at her, Yorke; I saw in her youth, and a species of beauty. I saw power in her. Her wealth offered me the redemption of my honor and my standing. I owed her gratitude. She had aided me substantially and effectually by a loan of five thousand pounds. Could I remember these things? Could I believe she loved me? Could I hear wisdom urge me to marry her, and yet disregard every dear advantage, disbelieve every flattering suggestion, disdain every well-weighed counsel, turn and leave her?—Young, graceful, gracious—my benefactress—*attached to me, enamoured of me*—I used to say so to myself—dwell on the word—mouth it over and over again—swell over it with a pleasant,

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lessly repeated, in that shocked, indignant, yet saddened accent; 'you have made a strange proposal—strange from *you*; and if you knew how strangely you worded it, and looked it, you would be startled at yourself. You spoke like a brigand who demanded my purse, rather than like a lover who asked my heart!'

"A queer sentence, was it not, Yorke? And I knew, as she uttered it, it was as true as queer. Her words were a mirror, in which I saw myself. I looked at her, dumb and wolfish: she at

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self; in fact, in her case, self-accusation was a chimera.

"At last she extended her hand. For the first time I wished to take her in my arms and kiss her. I *did* kiss her hand many times.—'Some day we shall be friends again,' she said, 'when you have had time to read my actions and motives in a true light, and not so horribly to misinterpret them. Time may give you the right key to all; then, perhaps, you will comprehend me, and then we shall be reconciled.'

"Farewell! drops rolled slow down her cheeks—she wiped them away. 'I am sorry for what has happened—deeply sorry,'—she sobbed. So was I, God knows! And thus were we severed."

Pictures of Life.

AN EXPERIENCE OF MEXICAN ROBBERS.

[The following extract from Bayard Taylor's forthcoming work, "Eldorado," gives an idea of how a man feels when he falls among thieves.]

When I arose, the sun, just above the hills, was shining down the long street that led to Gaudalajara. I had a journey of eighteen leagues to make, and it was time to be on the road; so, without feeding my horse, I saddled and rode away. A little more than four leagues across the plain, brought me to the town of Amatitlan; where, at a miserable mud building, dignified by the name of a meson, I ordered breakfast, and *mano de oja* for my horse. There was none in the house, but one of the neighbors began shelling a quantity of the ripe ears. When I came to pay, I gave her a Mexican dollar, which she soon brought back, saying that it had been pronounced counterfeit at a *tienda*, or shop, across the way. I then gave her another, which she returned with the same story, after which I gave her a third, saying she must change it, for I would give her no more. The affairs of a few hours later cause me to remember and understand the meaning of this little circumstance. At the *tienda* a number of fellows in

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spurs, jerked off my boots, and examined the bottoms of my pantaloons, ungirthed the saddle and shook out the blankets, scratched the heavy guard of the bit to see whether it was silver, and then, apparently satisfied that they had made the most of me, tied everything together in a corner of my best blanket.

"Now," said the leader, when this was done, "shall we take your horse?"

This question was of course a mockery; but I thought I would try an experiment, and so answered in a very decided tone—

"No—you shall not, I *must* have him; I am going to Gaudalajara, and I cannot get there without him. Besides, he would not answer at all for your business."

He made no reply, but took up his piece, which I noticed was a splendid article and in perfect order, walked a short distance toward the road, and made a signal to the third robber. Suddenly he came back again, saying—"Perhaps you may get hungry before night—here is something to eat;" and with that he placed one of my oranges and half-a-dozen tortillas on the grass beside me.

"*Mil gracias*," said I, "but how am I to eat without hands?"

The other then coming up, he said, as they all three turned to leave me—"Now we are going; we have more to carry than we had before we met you; adios!" This was insulting—but there are circumstances under which an insult must be swallowed.

I waited till no more of them could be seen, and then turned to my horse, who stood quietly at the other end of the lariat; "Now, *prieto*," I asked, "how are we to get out of this scrape?" He said nothing, but I fancied I could detect an inclination to laugh in the twitching of his nether lip. However, I went to work at extricating myself—a difficult matter, as the rope was tied in several knots. After tugging a long time, I made a twist which the India-rubber man might have envied, and to the great danger of my spine, succeeded in forcing my body through my arms. Then, loosening the knots with my teeth, in half an hour I was free again. As I rode off, I saw the three robbers at some distance, on the other side of the ravine.

It is astonishing how light one feels after being robbed. A sensation of complete independence came over me; my horse, even, seemed to move

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ICHABOD!

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When he who might
Have lighted up and led his age
Falls back in night.

Scorn! would the angels laugh to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope and heaven?

Let not the land once proud of him
Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame his dim
Dishonored brow.

But, let its humbled sons, instead,
From sea to lake,
A long lament as for the dead
In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, nought
Save power remains—
A fallen angel's pride of thought
Still strong in chains.

All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul has fled;
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Then, pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hide the shame! J. G. W.

Selected Articles.

STRANGE INSTINCT OF THE DEER.

The large American panther has one inveterate and deadly foe, the black bear. Some of these immense bears will weigh eight hundred pounds, and their skin is so tough that a musket-ball will not penetrate it. As the panther invariably destroys all the young cubs which come in her path, so does the bear take great pains to attack the panther, and fortunate, indeed, is the animal who escapes the deadly embrace of this black monster. The following exciting and interesting scene is related by an eye-witness:

A large deer was running at full speed, closely pursued by a panther. The chase had already been a long one, for, as they came nearer, I could perceive both their long parched tongues hanging out of their mouths, and their bounding, though powerful, was no longer so elastic as usual. The deer, having discovered in the distance a large black bear, playing with her cubs, stopped a moment to sniff the air; then coming nearer, he made a bound, with his head extended, to ascertain if bruin kept his position. As the panther was closing with him, the deer wheeled sharp around, and turning back almost upon his own trail, passed within thirty yards of his pursuer, who, not being able at once to stop his career, gave an angry growl and followed the deer again, but at a distance of some hundred yards; hearing the growl, the bear drew her body half out of the bushes, remaining quietly on the look-out. Soon the deer again appeared, but his speed was much reduced—and as he approached towards the spot were the bear lay concealed, it was evident that the animal was calculating the distance with admirable precision.

The panther, now expecting easily to seize his prey, followed about thirty yards behind, his eyes so intently fixed on the deer that he did not see bruin at all. Not so the bear. She was aware of the close vicinity of her wicked enemy, and she cleared the briars and squared herself for action, when the deer, with a beautiful and powerful spring, passed clean over the bear's head and disappeared. At the moment he took the leap the panther was close upon him, and was just balancing himself for a spring, when he perceived, to his astonishment, that now he was faced by a formidable adversary; not the least disposed to fly, he crouched, lashing his flanks

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Original Lectures.

REV. DR. BAIRD'S
HISTORICAL LECTURES ON EUROPE.

The Scandinavian Countries.
NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LECTURE II.

The reverend lecturer in continuation of his last lecture said, in regard to the form of the country, Denmark is extremely well-situated, and in many parts has the appearance of a garden. As to the climate, it is exceedingly good; their winters are mild, and their summers not very hot. Still there is a good deal of humid weather; there, generally speaking, however, Denmark is a healthy country. The people are very well educated, and they have an excellent school system. As regards religion, they are Protestants in a mass, and you can scarcely find a Papist who cannot read and write. They have two Universities, one at Kiel and the other at Copenhagen; they contain many able professors, and together about one thousand students. There are many excellent scholars among the old dames, and some of them have well-earned reputations throughout Europe and in this country. One of their greatest writers, and one very well known here, namely, Hans Christian Andersen, has just died. In the one sex they have distinguished themselves greatly, and particularly in sculpture. Their celebrated Thorwaldsen has just been composed of late years, by any sculptor in England, or this country.

This little country of Denmark, however, is very much in debt; her debt being greater than that of England, compared to her extent. Until lately the Government was a despotism, but the people obtained a Constitution,—"a very good one, I believe,—and officers are carried on well. The Government is a very paternal one, and the people are generally much attached to their monarchs; their late King, Christian the Eighth, was no doubt a kind-hearted man to his people, whatever he might have been in other respects. Their rulers have not been remarkable for any great display or show of magnificence. Their last King had one, Count Moltke, of Swiss descent, who was a military character, one of the most unfortunate of monarchs. When he was between 70 years of age, his father became imbecile, and he was put upon the throne to take the helm. His mother was Matilda, sister of George the Third of England, a very beautiful but very profligate woman. Christina was deemed beautiful in the French Revolution, and the first thing he had to encounter as one of the consequences of that revolution, was a terrible bombardment of Copenhagen by an English fleet. This fleet was under the command of Admiral Sir Sir Sir Parker, but on this occasion the direction of the battle was given to Nelson. Their ships were thus brought the sound without any difficulty, and cast anchor just above Copenhagen, in line of battle. The Danes had an effective fleet, which was moored in line of battle, nearly opposite to the enemy. The battle commenced about ten o'clock in the morning and lasted until four in the afternoon, at which time Nelson had nearly destroyed the Danish fleet, and the English fleet was also in a very critical condition. The latter, as I have been assured by gentlemen who were in the action, were nearly all at powder, and as the Danish ships had been withdrawn from before the batteries of the city, these latter were now enabled to send a very effective fire among the English fleet. It had so fearfully indeed, that Nelson very soon saw that he must do something or he sure his fleet from total destruction: as his ammunition was almost exhausted, he was obliged to resort to stratagem, and he did it in the following manner. He sent word to the young King on shore, that if the fire from the city batteries was not immediately stopped, he would kill all the Danish prisoners he had taken, and the humanity of the young Prince triumphed.—The old man and General's hogged him not to listen to the offer. "Let him kill his prisoners, if he dare," said they, "we will very soon have him and all his men within our city walls, and in our power." But the young Prince had not the thoughts of having his subjects massacred, and he could save them by a word, and so the battle was stopped. To that one stratagem Nelson owed the safety of his fleet, and yet the town of Copenhagen is considered one of his greatest victories: it was here he lost more than in any other battle he ever fought, for I have been assured, on the best authority, that the loss of the battle of the Nile was not so heavy in men as it was at Copenhagen. It was at the battle that happened a circumstance which has given rise to a well known anecdote of Nelson. When his person was most critical from the fire of the batteries, Sir Hyde Parker, who was at a distance, made signals for Nelson to leave it to his fate; one of the officers of the latter came to him, and informed him of the nature of the Admiral's signals. Nelson seized the telescope, placed it to his blind eye,—for he lost an eye in one of his previous engagements,—declared that he could not see any signals at all, and ordered the battle to go on. This battle took place April 2d, 1801, and the Danes regarded it, with the exception of the great stratagem used, as a fair transaction, for they knew the English were brave men, and had time to prepare. But in the year 1807, the English came again to Copenhagen: and this time they were commanded by Lord Gambier, and the army under the direction of Lord Cathcart. They came to take the new fleet of the Danes, justly, because they said the Danish King had made a secret treaty with France to give up the fleet to Napoleon for the invasion of England: I do not believe such a treaty was ever made.—The Danes deny the fact, and the English have never, to my knowledge, brought it in connection proof of it. They came without any notice, passed through the Sound as before, without any difficulty, and began a bombardment of Copenhagen; the city was not at all prepared, and Christian was obliged to capitulate. The English dismantled the vessels for war, while they remained at the Danish and destroyed or carried away almost off: some of them are still in the English navy. This bombardment of Copenhagen by the English, is one of the most inhuman things recorded in the history of civilized nations. I think one cannot censure the worst rascal any more to be on this score. However, we see in this, another instance of the wonderful Providence of God, in allowing retaliation among nations after a long interval, for we must recollect that in the eighth and ninth centuries, the piratical Danes ravaged the coasts of England, and scarred the country by their monstrous cruelties. A great retribution in regard to the administration of justice in Denmark, I am happy to say, is of a character with the greatest perfection. They have what they call "Courts of Conciliation," and before any case or question can go to the law, it must go before one of these Courts: it is the duty of the judge to use his exertions and influence in the settlement of any question that may come before him. Consequently, almost without exception, excellent men, and very necessary men, are now their Judges in the regular Courts of Law. The judges of the Courts of Conciliation are appointed every three years, and in those days of their appointment, as in the time those Courts, the judge succeeds in reconciling the parties, they signify their case to his advice, and the matter is not settled by him, it goes before the regular Courts of Law, upon the evidence of the case which has been taken by the Judge of the Court of Conciliation.

The city of Copenhagen is the largest city in Denmark, and if it had commercial liberty, would be the first city of Northern Europe, for it has an excellent harbor, and the entrance into the North Sea is near.

In regard to the late difficulty in Holstein, time will not allow me to say much about it.—That Duchy is at the accession of every heir male at one and the same time a part of the kingdoms of Germany and of Denmark; but although it belongs to the latter, not belonged to her for many years past, if she ever have possessed it to the German Diet. The connection with Denmark arose from the fact that the Kings of Denmark are hereditary princes of Holstein, and have claims upon it in consequence of this, and also at their own right as Kings of Denmark. The whole difficulty has arisen from the wish of the nobles of Holstein and Schleswig, who are very numerous and powerful, to throw off the rule of Denmark, and annex themselves to Germany, and the Diaries were not willing that this should be done. Some of their claims, on both sides, date back hundreds of years, but the present difficulty (or misery) is the last stated. As to the justice of the case, I am clearly of opinion that Denmark is right; but Holstein is much more German than Danish in character, and probably ought to belong to Germany, and it would be well for the Danes if they could see this; but they have been the military rights of their ancestors. At the beginning of the movement on the part of Holstein, the Diaries drove the people into an army to send these, and would have speedily brought the Holsteinners to submission, had not the latter applied to Germany for assistance. Germany, very fondly, I think, complied with their request, and ordered Prussia to take the road. A German army was thus introduced into Holstein, which drove the Danes far up into Jutland; here, however, there was a change, and the Danes gave them a terrible defeat. Just at this state of affairs, there was an armistice proclaimed, and as matters remain at this time; it was caused by the interference of France, England, Russia and Sweden. The last seven of these three no doubt with Gen. King, and put upon the throne his old uncle Christian the Eighth, who, as children, the Swedes proceeded to an election for King, and Bernadotte was chosen, in 1817. He reigned from this time until 1845, when he was succeeded him.

Bernadotte was originally a common soldier, and until the time of the French Revolution, he had risen no higher than a corporal; after that time, however, he advanced in rank rapidly, and Napoleon made him one of his Marshals. He was a man of high talents, of a martial character and abilities, and fought many a hard battle for Napoleon; but finally he went over to the allies with such effect, and fought so many battles against him, that he was deemed by the Swedes deserving of the throne, and was elected to reside in France only from the fact that he was a Republican, and Joseph Bonaparte. I had many a conversation with him when he had the honor of the audiences of a King than any other monarch in Europe; I told him that the people in this country had never forgotten the cause in which he began his public career, and he understood me immediately. "Why," said he, "I was a Republican and I am still a Republican in principle." He told me that he was glad that I said that; for he was not able to govern a kingdom; he was at that time about sixty years of age. He died in Joseph Bonaparte. I had many a conversation with him when he had the honor of the audiences of a King than any other monarch in Europe; I told him that the people in this country had never forgotten the cause in which he began his public career, and he understood me immediately. "Why," said he, "I was a Republican and I am still a Republican in principle." He told me that he was glad that I said that; for he was not able to govern a kingdom; he was at that time about sixty years of age. He died in Joseph Bonaparte.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

SATURDAY EVENING POST STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
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Congressional News

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 7th, the bill to amend the patent laws was taken up and read, and after some remarks from Messrs. Turney, Jefferson Davis and Hall, was then postponed till next day, to enable Mr. Dodge to prepare amendment. The bill establishes a Board of Accounts, to consist of three Commissioners, to settle all claims against the United States. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Government Attorney and two Clerks. The blanks in the bill are filled as follows: Salary of Commissioners, four thousand dollars each; Attorney, three thousand; Chief Clerk, eighteen hundred; Second Clerk, fifteen hundred.

Mr. Whitcomb moved to change the term of office from twelve to three years.

Mr. Hunter proposed, as a compromise, a term of nine years—that is, one Commissioner to vacate every three years.

Mr. Whitcomb amended his motion so as to make it simply strike out twelve years, and the motion prevailed—yeas 29, nays 20.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out "shall be removable by the President."

Mr. Douglass suggested that the President would still have the power of removal if the words be stricken out; he proposed to insert the word "not" after "shall," so that it would read "shall not be removable by the President," except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Hale accepted the modification.

Mr. Bell supported the amendment. The debate was continued by Messrs. Foote, Bradbury and Bell.

Mr. Bell repeated his remarks of the other day, that no proscription had been practised by this administration—no removals, except for cause—except, perhaps, in some cases where the President was imposed upon.

Mr. Foote replied, citing the case of General Armstrong.

Mr. Turney was proceeding to give the particulars of the removal of Jesse Clements, Marshall of Tennessee, against the remonstrances of all the leading Whigs of the State.

The Chair decided Mr. Turney out of order.

Mr. Hale spoke in favor of the amendment, and the Senate then adjourned, at 3½ o'clock.

On the 8th, Mr. Jefferson Davis presented a series of resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, in defence of the proceedings in that State, in relation to the holding of a Southern Convention.

He read at great length from the address of the State Convention, to show that all efforts to charge that it originated in any desire for disunion, were either maliciously false or ignorantly conceived. He contrasted the Mississippi proceedings with the proceedings of the various Free Soil Conventions in the East and West, which were allowed to pass without rebuke, and which had, in fact, led to the present discontent and alarm at the South.

The resolutions were then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE COMPROMISE PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

Mr. Clay read the report of the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an abstract:

1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal States; but the Committee do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States out of Texas should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2nd. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the Committee [illegible]

Mr. Jefferson Davis said he was willing the report should be printed, but he was prepared to vote against it.

Mr. Bright said he would support the measure as a whole, but if it could not carry, he would go for the admission of California at the earliest moment.

The bill and report were then ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

On the 9th, Mr. Smith submitted a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of providing that the alloy of gold coins be silver only, or of copper and silver, in the proportion in which it is found in the California gold; also, into the expediency of establishing a mint in California, or depots for the purchase of bullion. Adopted.

Mr. Walker's resolution, directing the Secretary of State to make a report to the Senate in relation to correspondence had with the heirs of General Kosciusko, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Berrien opposed the resolution, because it related to a matter between the Minister of a foreign country and the Executive of the United States.

Some debate ensued upon the old Kosciusko case, in the course of which Mr. Walker accused Mr. Bodisco of improper interference with the suit of Gen. Kosciusko's heirs to recover his estate, and of having been prompted in such interference by the Emperor of Russia, who took this method of visiting his displeasure upon the head of a rebel subject. This interference had been complained of to the Secretary of State, who had paid no attention to the appeal thus made by a naturalized citizen of the United States, as Attorney for the heirs.

Mr. Foote said he had acquainted himself with the facts of the case, and found that the individual appearing as complainant in this matter, had written a most insulting letter to the Attorney General, which was replied to in a spirited and just tone of rebuke by that officer. He considered, however, that these heirs had rights and interests which ought not to be neglected—and expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted.

The question being then taken, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Yulee called up his resolution, asking for all correspondence between the Departments and General Persifer F. Smith and Riley, in relation to California affairs, with reference to the Constitutional Convention of California, a copy of the journal of said Convention, the ordinance passed, &c., and alluded to the recent movements in favor of an Independent Government in California, implicating the Executive in a failure of holding our Pacific possessions in trust for the country, and subject to the ultimate action of Congress. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Foote read a letter, and presented certain documents, relating to movements in the Southern portions of California, in favor of the organization of a Territorial Government. Also a letter from the President of the Senate of California, stated that the old Californians had held meetings in favor of the same course.

Mr. Turney objected to the reception of the papers, and they were not received.

The Census Bill was received from the House, with amendments, and referred to a Select Committee on the Census.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill reported on the 8th, admitting the State of California into the Union, establishing Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her Western and Northern boundaries, was taken up, read the second time, and made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a board of accounts.

After debate and action upon various amendments of no general interest, the bill was reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Houston opposed the bill. It was then passed—yeas 36, nays 8.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 7th, the Speaker announced the following as the Committee on Mr. Stanley's resolution on Investigation: Stanley, (Whig,) N. C.; Inge, (Dem.,) Ala.; Schenck, (Whig,) Ohio; Stanton, (Dem.,) Ky.; Haymond, (Whig,) Va.; Hubbard, (Dem.,) N. H.; Briggs, (Whig,) N. Y.; Fitch, (Dem.,) Ind.; Williams, (Whig,) Tenn.

The resolution of Mr. Buel, reported last week, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Census Bill. The following amendment of Mr. Vinton was adopted:

"That this act shall continue in force until altered or repealed, and if no other law be passed providing for the taking of any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the 1st day of January of any year, when by the Constitution, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall in all things be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act."

The next amendment of Mr. Vinton's was read—That from and after the third of March, 1853, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred members—to be appointed [illegible]

... bone of contention broken—to see every root of bitterness removed from this Hall—to see Congress restored to its capacity to discharge its legitimate functions, by providing for the wants of Government and happiness of the people—but desirous, as he was, for this, there was one sacrifice he would not make, even for all the glory which might result from the success of exalted service. He should follow his own and not the convictions of others. He assumed no new attitude of pacification, no new plan for adjustment. Still less had he sought the floor to enter into fresh personal controversy. His purpose was to explain his own views. He then alluded to the circumstances under which he offered the non-slavery proviso to the Oregon Bill, in 1845, and under which he voted for the Wilmot Proviso to the Three Million Bill. He justified these acts. Whatever hope there was of reconciling conflicting claims, there was no probability of reconciling conflicting opinions.

He said that Congress has the right to apply the Proviso, and Southern men have no right to complain of it. The reproaches ought to be for those among themselves and their allies of the North, who insisted on bringing territory into the Union, and which they foreknew would produce domestic strife. To engraft the Proviso would be to extinguish the lust for territory, and secure permanent peace with foreign countries.

He had no faith in raising up subjects of discord to bring them within the influence of a single panacea, and while he would legislate for Southern interests, he must not forget the duty he owed to Northern freemen. He spoke in favor of the admission of California as a self-independent measure, and repeated his approval of the President's plan. He would stand by it under all circumstances. If gentlemen would proceed in the spirit of conciliation, and invoke the blessing of the Almighty Being, who is the Author of Peace, order would proceed out of confusion, harmony give place to discord, and peace once more would prevail.

Mr. Orr examined the Northern sentiments on slavery, charging that New York sympathized with Mr. Seward by sending him to the Senate. There was not a single Northern State which had not sent instructions to their Representatives on the subject, and he gave numerous evidences of the extent of Abolitionism, that the people of the South may judge of their danger. Never before, in the history of this Government, have sectional lines been drawn on any question, except that of California. The sentiment of the North seemed to be to accomplish the abolition of slavery in the South. If this be persevered in, he warned gentlemen to make up their minds before the expiration of five years, for non-intervention or disunion.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the 9th, Mr. McWillie was appointed on Mr. Stanley's Investigating Committee, in place of Mr. Inge, declined.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the acts establishing the Territorial Governments of Oregon and Minnesota, and Tuesday, the 28th inst., was assigned for its consideration.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution defraying the expenses of the funeral of [illegible] Clerk, and conveying his remains to T[illegible]

A resolution was passed that no expenditure shall hereafter be made for the purpose of furnishing or refitting the House or committee rooms thereof except by resolution, and the object and amount of the appropriation in this form it was passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill continuing in force the act authorizing the port of Baltimore to levy tonnage duties.

Mr. Putnam said it gave immunities to Baltimore enjoyed by no other port; was special, and ought not to pass.

Mr. Tucker remarked that Baltimore had the privilege for sixty years of taxing every vessel entering into port two cents per ton. If tax on tea was objectionable [illegible] this.

Mr. McLane replied, and contended the bill was in accordance with the Constitution. Money was collected for the privilege of ... [illegible] the basin, improved by the State.

Mr. Schenck opposed the bill; and, without disposing of it, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bayley moved to take up the bill supplying the deficiencies in the previous appropriations for the support of the Government, that every Department was suffering for want of money.

Mr. Bowdon said, it is now three o'clock; it is too late to act on it. After some unimportant business, adjourned.

On the 10th, the bill paying to N. [illegible] Clinch, of New York, $1,[illegible] for supplies to the United States Navy, was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill.

The amendment appropriating for additional contingent expenses of the House [illegible] 250, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, $213,000, was then taken up.

Mr. Jones earnestly declaimed against extravagance. The Senate had spent [illegible] thousand dollars for printing and lithographing a report which the House refused to print, [illegible]

Resources.—Balance last year, $1,400 47; receipts for the year, by donation, $10,781 77; legacy, $5,000.

Expenditures.—For agencies, $2,500; publications and emigrants, $2,550; paid to Treasurer of the Society, $7,300. Balance, $3,560.

The income of the Society has rapidly increased. May, '48, $5,000; '49, $12,000; '50, $17,000; and in the same time the collecting churches have increased from 48 to 135. Massachusetts has given $8,000 for the endowment of a College in Liberia.

The slave factory at New Castelias, Africa, has been destroyed, and the factory at Callinas by blockade, has been broken up, and 3,000 slaves taken to Sierra Leone, liberated.

Five companies of emigrants have left during the year, which conveyed to Africa 577 persons, of whom 479 were emancipated slaves.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Anniversary of this body was held at the Tabernacle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen in the chair, who read the annual statement. From the statement of the Secretary, we learn that, during the year, 2 ordained and 3 assistant Missionaries have retired from labor; 4 ordained and 8 assistants have been sent to foreign lands, and 8 assistants have joined the Missions among the Indians of this country. Three Missionaries and 2 assistants who were here a year ago, have returned to their field of labor. Five Missionaries, and 1 Missionary physician, are under appointment.

Eight months have elapsed since the Prudential Committee sent forth in their annual report an appeal for 38 new laborers, to sustain existing Missions; of these, but six have volunteered.

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY.—The Anti-Capital Punishment Society had their meeting at the Coliseum. Speeches were made by Messrs. Burleigh, Greeley, Wood, Soule and Wendell Phillips.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Waterville and Utica Plank Road Company have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on the first Tuesday in May, five per cent. in cash, and ten per cent. in stock.

☞ The fashionable colors in Paris are blue and rose. Robes, shawls and ribbands are all of that color. Very many thousands of ladies and children assemble in the gardens of the Tuilleries in the afternoon, thus dressed. It would be difficult, says an American in that city, to convey an idea of the singularity and beauty of the effect of these tints, along with the verdure and efflorescence of the parterres, when viewed from a balcony on the Rue de Rivoli.

☞ Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Icarians at Nauvoo. It is said that a number have already left for neighboring towns, and have set up for themselves.

☞ Amongst the officers of the French post-office is a police agent, to examine all printed [illegible] to seize all which dis[illegible]

[illegible] 49, there were nineteen [illegible] and forty-one births, of [illegible] three hundred and sixty [illegible] eight thousand eight hun[illegible] [ille]gitimate; a fact unex[illegible] [pa]ralled Christian town in [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS, MAY 11.

There is a better feeling in the Cotton market, and [illegible] The sales of [illegible] 3,000 bales, including middling Uplands at [illegible], do Mobile at 12½c, O[illegible] 12½c.

The market for Pots is lower, while Pearls rule very firm. The sales are 90 bbls at $5,50a5,56 for Pots, and $5,75 for Pearls.

In FLOUR there is a fair business, but the market is still heavy, and sales are not made very easily at the outside figures. About 5,600 bbls changed hands at $4,70a4,75 for No 2 superfine; $5,10a5,18 for common to straight State; $5,37a5,56 for mixed to good Michigan; and $5,69a5,75 for pure Genesee.

Southern continues steady, and 600 bbls sold. The sales of Rye Flour are 350 bbls at $2,94a3. Corn Meal is in request, and market firm; sales 300 bbls Jersey at $3a3,06, and 130 State at $4,81. There were also sales of 300 bbls white Southern at $3,12½.

GRAIN—There is a fair business in Wheat, and the sales are 2,400 bushels good Ohio at $1,10. Rye is firm and in good demand; 4,300 bushels were disposed of at 58a60c. In Barley the demand is more active, but the market is not so firm. About 9,000 bushels changed hands at 60a65c. Corn is less active, and at the close the market was heavy; sales of 21,000 bushels at 60a63c for interior Northern; 64a66c for prime Jersey; 62c for Western mixed, and the same price for [illegible] white. Oats are easier and quoted at 46½a 41c for Northern and canal, and 38a40c for Jersey.

WHISKEY—The market is easier. The sales are 300 bbls at 23a23½c, closing at 23c.

WHALEBONE—Sale of 4,000 lbls at 33c.

FREIGHTS—Corn was engaged for Liverpool at 4½d, and Cotton at 3s 9d and 3s. A vessel was taken up to load Naval Stores for Hull at 3s 3d.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull for Pork, but in prices I can discover no change. The sales are 300 bbls at $10,31a10,37 for Mess, and $8,62½ for Prime. In Cut Meats there were sales of 140 tcs pickled Hams at 6c for plain, and 7c for sugar cured. Lard is better, and 250 bbls sold at 6½a7c, and 600 kegs at 6¾a7c.

COFFEE—The market exhibits no special variation, and the demand was fair. Rio is quoted 7¾a9¼. St. Domingo 7¼a8c, and Java 10½a11¼.

SALT PETRE—A sale of 1,000 bags Crude has been made at 6c, time.

MOLASSES remains as last noticed, with moderate inquiry; sales of New Orleans at 23a27c. Cuba Muscovado 21a24, and Porto Rico 32a31c, 4 mos.

SUGAR—The transactions to-day were not large, owing to the unpleasant weather. The market, however, is firm, with an upward tendency.

ALMANAC.				
May, 1850	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
18 Saturday,	4 51	7 9	8 43	
19 Sunday,	4 50	7 10	9 14	D. H. M.
20 Monday,	4 49	7 11	10 4	
21 Tuesday,	4 48	7 12	10 52	
22 Wed'sday,	4 47	7 13	11 39	Last 4 5 44
23 Thursday,	4 46	7 14	12 26	New 11 5 39
24 Friday,	4 46	7 14	1 6	First 18 10 51
25 Saturday,	4 45	7 15	1 45	Full 25 6 59

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
May	5,	64	62	61
	6,	63	74	76
	7,	56	67	74
	8,	62	72	78
	9,	60	69	61
	10,	55	64	62
	11,	53	51	47

Marriages.

On the 2d of May, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. Joseph Pike, to Miss [illegible], both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 9th inst. at St. [illegible] Church, by the Rev. C. D. Cooper, Charles C. [illegible], to Sarah L. daughter of H. F. Bowen, Esq.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. H. W. Ducachet, D. D., Dr. William H. P[illegible], of Virginia, to Harriet W. Smith, of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, Charles F. Dodge, of [illegible], Mass. to Mary B. daughter of Wm. T. [illegible], of this city.

On the 8th inst. at St. James Church, Lancaster, by the Rev. D. [illegible], J. B. Bell, Esq. of Reading, to Mary E. daughter of the Hon. A. L. Hayes, of the former place.

In New York, on the 7th [illegible], by Friends' ceremony, James A. W[illegible], of Philadelphia, to Mary L. Cook, daughter of [illegible] Cook, of that city.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. John Worthington, to Miss Harriet E. Van Veltnover, both of this city.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. N. T. Trimper, Mr. Jacob Smith, of New Castle, to Miss Rachel Larkin, of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, Mr. Robert Golder, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary L. Smith, of this city.

In Gettysburg, Pa. on the 7th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Lewis L. Houpt, of Harrisburg, to Louisa C. Keller, of the former place.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Castle, Mr. John F. Kurtz, of Baltimore, to Miss Ann [illegible], of this city.

In Leeds, England, at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hook, on the 18th of April, R. Wilkinson, Esq. of Neasham Abbey, county Durham, to Annie, daughter of Albert Davy, Esq. American Consul at Leeds.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. John Street, Mr. J. S. Evans, of Upper Dublin, Montgomery county, Pa. to Miss Catharine E. S[illegible], of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. David Shields, Mr. Edward Mulloch, to Miss Caroline Shultz, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. George Knox, of N. Y. to Miss Isabella Edgar, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. W. W. McMichael, Mr. Irwin N. M[illegible], to Miss Mary A. Monroe, daughter of Mr. J. Monroe, all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, Daniel A. Langhorne, M. D. of Lynchburg, Va. to Sarah W. daughter of Jacob G. Morris, of Philadelphia.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst. Joseph [illegible], aged 78 years.

On the 7th inst. Mr. George H. Lanser, aged 25.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. Harriet Fithian.

On the 6th inst. Anna Rebecca, daughter of Rev. John and Mary Ruth, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 4th inst. Lucy A. Love, aged 25 years.

On the 6th inst. Mary Ann, daughter of J. Martin, aged 27 years.

On the 9th inst. Sarah Louisa, daughter of David and Elizabeth Silver, aged 2 months.

On the 6th inst. Sallie Clementina, daughter of G. R. and E. M. Whiteman, aged 20 months.

On the 8th inst. William H. Marshall, aged [illegible]

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

[illegible] E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our general Travelling Agent, assisted by [illegible] K. Whipple, William H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, Chas. S. Hall, E. A. Evans, Jas. Clark, John W. Allen, and P. Lucas.

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GRAHAM—JUNE—JULY.

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E. P. Whipple,	Miss Virginia L. Smith,
[illegible] Buchanan Read,	Sarah Helen Whitman,
[illegible] D. Prentice,	F. C. F.
Rev. J. N. Danforth,	A New Contributor,
H. C. Moorhead,	Miss Enna Duval,
Henry Wm. Herbert,	Mrs. E. J. Eames,
William H. C. Hosmer,	Annie Drinker,
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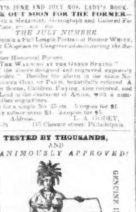
11—12. Fashions. Two Wood-Cuts, giving the fashion for Home Toilette, and for girls' out-door dress.
13. Fashions. A Wood-Cut, giving the latest style of Toilettes de Ville.

Miss BREMER contributes a *BIOGRAPHY OF JENNY LIND* in this number.

The other literary articles are from the pens of the following Celebrated Authors:—

Harriet Martineau,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Edith May,	Mary Spencer Pease,
R. H. Stoddart,	Rev. W. H. Furness, D.D.
Frances S. Osgood,	Eugene Lies,
Major Richardson,	Wm. P. Mulchinock,
Mrs. E. S. Swift,	G. W. H.,
Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton,	Grace Greenwood,
Miss C. M. Sedgwick,	Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
W. Gilmore Simms,	Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D.,
Eliza L. Sproat,	Erastus W. Ellsworth,
Fredrika Bremer,	A. B. C.,
Thomas Buchanan Read,	Prof. Hart.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUMES.—Sartain's Ma[illegible]



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Only two of the promised Novelets for 1850 having yet been published, the Proprietors of the POST would call attention to the following, which are yet to come:—

THE BAYMOUNTS: A Novelet, by MISS LESLIE; author of "Mrs. Washington Potts," &c., &c.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, A TALE OF WESTERN LIFE: A Novelet, by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," &c.

THE BELLE AND THE BLUE: A Novelet, by CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "The Mob Cap," "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," &c.

When the above list has been gone through with, OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE WILL FOLLOW, the Proprietors of the POST being determined not to be surpassed in this department by any cotemporary.

We have also made arrangements with GRACE GREENWOOD, for a NEW SERIES of her spirited and interesting LETTERS, during the coming year.

But the columns of the POST are not for fiction (however instructive and impressive) alone. We shall continue to devote a large portion of the paper to more

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL READING,

such as is calculated to improve and inform the intellect, and to ennoble and purify the heart. Whatever is best in the pages of the foreign and domestic magazines and reviews, shall be laid under contribution to inform and enlighten our readers.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY

shall also be, as heretofore, carefully sifted, and what is important treasured in our columns.

Matters of interest to business men—

A BANK NOTE LIST, A STOCK LIST, THE MARKETS, &C.,

shall be weekly laid before them.

For the *FARMER*, a dozen agricultural periodicals are carefully searched, and the best matter selected for

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

One or more *PORTRAITS* of remarkable persons, or *PICTURES OF REMARKABLE PLACES* are also weekly given.

In short, whatever is calculated to refine, instruct, amuse, or gratify, shall find its appropriate place in the POST; and let the reader mark one thing, whatever others may *promise*, we will not be behind in the *performance*. A paper that has stood for twenty-eight years, steadily progressing all that time, and which has now perhaps the *largest* list of subscribers of any weekly paper in the United States, is not to be left behind in the race by *any* rival. The *increase* alone of our subscription list last year, is equal to the *whole circulation* of many of our imitators.

TERMS.

The terms of the POST are $2 if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 one copy is sent three years.

In order to accommodate that large number of persons who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post-office.

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Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at one and the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

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They are composed from some of my original prescriptions during a long practice without the most distant idea of extending them beyond these limits; but in consequence of the astonishing success attending their use in removing the diseases for which I recommended them, they became very popular, and were called for again and again, so that I found it necessary to prepare them in much larger quantities in order to meet the constant demand for them. This demand has been continually increasing ever since, until there is now scarcely a town or hamlet on the Continent in which they are not used to a greater or less extent. Besides immense quantities are annually ordered from the West India Islands, and from the British and Spanish Possessions in the East Indies.

I would here take occasion to remark, that I was a Student of one of the best Medical Institutions in the United States, (The University of Pennsylvania,) and have now had nearly thirty years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which I have had ample opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of diseases, and the remedies best calculated to remove them.

The public have therefore a guarantee, that these preparations are carefully compounded upon scientific principles, by one thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal qualities and effects of each article separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united—and one also who has a perfect knowledge of the structure of the Human System, and of the functions of each Organ, both in their healthy and diseased condition.

I can therefore recommend these preparations with the greatest confidence, and am fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very GENERAL, if not UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION, but at the same time I do not pretend to assert that they are "CURE-ALLS," nor that they are in all cases, and under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet I can truly say, that I am unacquainted with any combination of medicines which have always been so uniformly successful in removing the various diseases for which I have severally recommended them, and I hereby assure the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they will in an eminent degree perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article.

The popularity of these "Family Medicines" is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, not only use but recommend these preparations in the highest terms of praise for the uniformity of their success in subduing disease. They are now regularly prescribed in all the Hospitals on the Island of Cuba, and from six Professors of those Institutions, I have received certificates, but it is unnecessary to particularize cases, for I am daily in the receipt of letters from every quarter, which, if they do not inform me of some extraordinary cure, at least contain the following sentence: "YOUR MEDICINES GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION TO ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM."

DAVID JAYNE, M. D.

Among the many thousands of persons who recommend the use of these FAMILY MEDICINES, from receiving or witnessing their beneficial effects, may be found the names of the

Rev. John M. Peck, Rock Spring, Ill.	Rev. Mr. Moorehead, Pastor Episcopal Church, Mount Holly, N. J.
Rev. James E. Welsh, Hickory Grove, Mo., late of Burlington, N. J.	Rev. J. P. Hall, Ridley Creek, Pa.
Rev. D. H. Miller, Chester [illegible] Roads, Ohio.	Rev. J. Goddard, one of the Baptist Missionaries to Bangkok, Siam.
Rev. Wm. Laws, Modestown, Va.	Rev. E. L. Abbott, do. at Sandoway Aracan, in Burmah.
Rev. Daniel Davis, Salisbury, Md.	Rev. L. Ingolls, do. at Akyab, Aracan.
Rev. R. R. Williams, M. D., Snowhill, Md.	Rev. John T. Jones, do. at Siam.
Rev. D. H. Murphy, Pleasant Mount, Mo.	Rev. Mr. Chandler, do. do.
Rev. Simeon Siegfried, Greensburg, Pa.	Rev. A. N. Arnold, do. Corfu, Ionian Islands.
Rev. Leonard Fletcher, late of Philadelphia.	Rev. A. Judson, do. Maulmain, Burmah.
Rev. Wm. Shadrick, do. do.	Rev. J. G. Binney, do. do.
Rev. Joseph Rusling, late of St. John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.	Rev. Elias Bond, one of the Missionaries of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at [illegible]
Rev. Charles Tucker, Philadelphia.	

Selected Poetry.

SUNRISE COMES TO-MORROW.

FROM A VOLUME OF POEMS ENTITLED "REVERBERATIONS."

Thus it is that stored and dried
Hie the clear blue weather,
Thus that I for one have kissed
Come no more together.

Thus that, when we would do good,
Evil offers thrice,
Thus that gems, herein cut the wood,
Dishonors lose their savor.

Thus that no man lives alone,
Tread with pain dependent,
Thus that we more often moan
Over cracked affections.

Thus that Man hates Woman awhile;
Thus that, and lonely,
Woman, though her years groan-grass,
Sees her tryant only.

Thus the rich despise the poor,
And the poor decline,
Feed still from the rich man's door,
Feel from him fare.

Thus the pleaser—but, if more true,
I would not deplore it:
If no false leads from view,
Time may run remove it.

Evil comes and Evil goes,
But it moves no nerve.
For the Good—like Good—it grows,
Feels and Lives forever.

Winter still succeeds to Spring,
And from Autumn ever was upon the
Other lends are on the wing,
Other loves are loosing.

I have loved with right good will,
Mourned my hopes departed,
Long, and in the former, and still
Am not broken-hearted.

What if cherished creeds must fade!
Truth will forever leave us
God preserves what God has made—
Now my Truth discover us.

So the Light—the holy Light!
Brothers, fear it never;
Sunrise comes, and Wrong grows Right—
Let in Light forever!

Let in Light! When the shall be
Pain and pleasant dewy,
Men in common things shall see
Goodness, Truth and Beauty.

Selected Tale.

THE TURKISH DOCTOR.

Until England dragged the sister kingdom with her into the ruinous expenses of the American war, Ireland owned no public debt. Now, with all its taxes, new local ones, the Parliament being composed of resident gentlemen, interested in the prosperity and welfare of their country, was precluse in promoting all useful schemes, and no projector, who could show any reasonable prospect for seeking assistance, had difficulty in finding a patron. On these points, indeed, the gentlemen who possessed influence, were often ungenerous, and sometimes overcharged.

Amongst other projectors, whose ingenuity was ascribed by this liberal conduct, was one of a very singular description. This was no less a one ever, or (as the so-ill wont,) had fled from Constantinople. He proposed to establish, what was greatly wanted at that time in the Irish metropolis, "Hot and Cold Sea-Water Baths," and by way of advancing his pretensions to public encouragement, offered to open free baths for the poor, on an extensive plan—during the time, a Doctor, attendance and advice gratis, every day in the year. He spoke English very tolerably, and his person was extremely remarkable; and the more so, as he was the first Turk who, all over walked the streets of Dublin in his native costume. He was a tall man, with a handsome air and face, rather pompous in his gait, and apparently powerful: an immense black beard covered his chin and upper lip. There was, at the same time, something cheerful and cordial in the man's address; and altogether, he cut a very imposing figure. Every body liked Doctor Bornebeard—so his Turkish name was—and extremely benevolent were some without any approach to the lavish, and crowned with an immense turban, drew the eyes of every passenger; and I must say that I have never myself seen a more stately looking Turk more that priest.

The eccentricity of the Doctor's appearance was, indeed, so well exactly to conceal, the accession of much idle observation and conjecture. At first, wherever he went abroad, a crowd of people, more than was fit to attend him—but at a respectful distance; and it he turned to look behind him, the gaping business fled, as if they conceived even his looks to be mortal.—Those dunces, gradually were worn away, and were entirely shaken off, on the fact being made public, that he meant to attend the poor: which undertaking was, in the usual style of translation, soon construed into an engagement, on the part of the Doctor, to cure all wounders diseases; and hence he quickly became as much admired and respected as he previously had been shunned.

My fair readers will perhaps smile, when I assure them that the persons who seemed to have the least appreciation of Doctor Bornebeard, or rather to think him "a very nice Turk!" were the ladies of the metropolis. He certainly was a strong little husband, who had been before consulted upon the "state of the nation," in his own house, and peremptory commander of his own family, was now regarded as a wretched, contemptible, one-shanty puppet, in comparison with the immensity of the Doctor's figure and whiskers! And this is more extraordinary, his grander, and engaging manners gained him many friends among those who knew him, and conversed: he has discovering, in a shorter period than could be imagined, a particular favorite with the fair city, male and female.

Doctor Achmet Bornebeard, having obtained footing (that he, next successfully improved by making his way amongst the members of Parliament. He was of a sanguine, and lively turn, his proper distance; pregnant with anecdote, but reserved in his expenditure; and he had the particular talent of being heathen without the appearance of humility. A missionary Turk would have been out of character, and I suspect was excluded from society: the Doctor was aware of this, and regarded his dominion with much more able skill upon every occasion (and they were numerous; whereon (as a host) he was invited to the tables of the great. By this line of conduct, he managed to warm those who patronized him into becoming violent partisans, and, secondly, little or no difficulty was experienced in getting a petition to Parliament in a sufficient form, and to commence his great metropolitan undertaking.

Baths were next planned after Turkish models. The money voted was most faithfully appropriated: and a more ingenious and scientific structure, could not be formed in any metropolis.—But, like all Turks, the Doctor was unlucky. A short too enable the Doctor to complete his scheme: and, on the coming season, a further vote became necessary, which was by no means opposed, as the institution was good, its purposes excited, and charitably applied: it was therefore kept his ground: some other cessions he petitioned for little assistance, and never met with refusal: his profits were good, and he lived well, whilst the baths proved of the utmost benefit, and the poor received attendance and service from the establishment, without cost. An immense cold bath was constructed, to communicate with the river; it was large and deep, and renewed every tide. The water was, therefore, at all times and tends who chose to remain during a course of bathing, were aided to the convenient dressing and wages occupied. In short, the whole affair became so popular, and Doctor Achmet acquired so much favor, that the annual grants of Parliament were considered nearly as matters of course.

But, alas! fortune is treacherous, and prosperity unstable! Whilst the supreme Turk reigned and was thus rapidly flourishing, an unlucky though most ludicrous incident threw the poor Doctor's prospects into the dust, and drove him on his part, nearly ruined both himself and his confidant.

Proprietary in every census, it was the Doctor's invariable custom to attend at the first rising of the bathe, to a large number of his patrons, members of Parliament, who were in the habit of proposing and supporting his schemes. At 8 o'clock, on those occasions, presented some prominent supporter and the first winner in a bet had, unfortunately to render the parties as punctual to their appointments. Some indisposition or contentment of mine, always acted for him as chairman, the Doctor himself being quite unwarning.

At the last commencement of a season, whereupon he anticipated the patronage it was intended to increase his grant, in order to meet the expenses of one entire new worlds, which he had executed on the strength of the ensuing supply; and the Doctor had invited nearly thirty of the leading members to a grand dinner in his spacious palace. The singers were of the first order: the claret and champagne excellent: and never was the Turk's hospitality shown off to better advantage, or the appetite of his guests administered to with greater success. The effects of the wine, as usual on all such meetings in Ireland, began to grow obvious. The elder and more discreet members were for adjourning; whilst the younger declared they would call for another bottle: and Doctor Bornebeard accordingly went down himself to the cellar, to select and sup a choice dozen by way of honourable for finishing the refractory members of the party.

In his absence, Sir John S. Hamilton, though a very shy member, took it into his head that he had fallen enough, and rose to go away, as is commonly the time days of freedom when people are so circumstanced: but at that period men were not always true-men mustaches on each occasion, and a general cry arose of—"Stop, Sir John!—stop him!—the bonne bouche!—the bonne bouche!!" The consumers were on the alert instantly: Sir John opened the door and rushed out: but the anti-chamber was not lighted; some one or two-and-twenty stomach members stood in his stirrup; when upload at once comes Sir John, and into the house, but into the great cold tank, the door of which he had retreated by, in mistake. The other Parliamentarians were too close upon the heroant to stop short (like the horse at a Cossack;) in their way, by route and draw; and one or two, who, on hearing the splashing of the water, cunningly threw themselves down on the brink to avoid popping in, operated directly as stumbling blocks to those behind, who thus obtained the honor of the bonne bouche none of the parties had bargained for.

When Doctor Bornebeard re-entered, sobering a couple of servants laden with a dozen of his best wine, and almost fell over Sir John, who thought some devil had carried them off; but, perceiving the door of his noble, deep, cold saltwater bath open, he with dismay rushed thither, and espied eighteen or nineteen Irish Parliamentarians, either floating like corpses or swimming for safety, or scrambling to get out, like mice who had fallen into a brewer's tub. The Doctor's sons, or attendants, were immediately set at work, and every one of the honourable members extricated; the quantity of salt water, however, which had made its way into their stomachs, was not so easily removed, and them carried the beverage home to their own bed-chambers.

It was unlucky for the Doctor, that there was a Turk, he had no Christian wardrobe to substitute for the wet-wounded garments of his honorable members. Such dresses, however, as he had, were speedily put into requisition; the bathing attendants furnished their quota of the apparel, and all was speedily distributed among the members, some of whom appeared in Turkish costume, others in bathing shifts; and when every one of the honourable members was accounted, the quantity of salt water, however, which had made its way into their stomachs, was not so easily removed, but